

# The Cairo Bulletin.

JOHN H. OBERLY, PUBLISHER

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1872.

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## OUR CHURCHES.

**PRESBYTERIAN**—First Street. Sabbath School, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. J. M. Landen, Superintendent. REV. H. THAYER, Pastor.

**METHODIST**—Cor. Eighth and Walnut Sts. Sabbath School, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. L. W. Sullivan, Superintendent. REV. F. L. THOMPSON, Pastor.

**CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER**—(Episcopal). Morning prayers, Sabbath 10 a.m. Evening prayers, 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 9 a.m. REV. E. COAN, Rector.

**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH**—Ninth St. and Washington Avenue. Public service, Sabbath 8:10 and 10 a.m. Vespers, 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2 p.m. Service every day, 8 a.m.

REV. F. J. O'HALLORAN, Priest.

**ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH**—(German). Corner of Walnut and Cross streets. Mass, every Sabbath at 10 o'clock a.m. Vespers, 2 p.m. Mass during week days, 8 o'clock a.m.

REV. C. HOFFMAN, Priest.

**GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH**—13th St. between Washington Avenue and Walnut Street. Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p.m. H. C. Thieleke, Superintendent.

REV. ROBT. HELBIG, Pastor.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**—Regular meeting second Monday each month at their room over Rockwell & Co.'s book store, Commercial avenue. Weekly Prayer meeting, Friday, 7 p.m. at the room.

L. W. STILLWELL, President.

**SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH**—Corner Syracuse and Forty-first streets. Sabbath at 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday School 1 o'clock p.m. The church is connected with the Illinois Association, by the First Missionary Baptist Church of Cairo.

REV. SOLOMON LEONARD, Pastor.

**AFRICAN METHODIST**—Fourteenth, between Walnut and Cedar. Services, Sabbath 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sabbath School, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Meetings at 8 p.m.

REV. N. RICKS, Pastor.

**FREE WILL BAPTIST HOME MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH**—Corner Walnut and Cedar streets. Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday School 1 o'clock p.m. First Free Will Baptist Church.

REV. WM. KELLEY, Pastor.

**FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH**—Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. Preaching, Friday evening.

Sabbath School, 11 a.m. John VanBaxter and Mary Stephens, Teachers.

REV. T. J. SHORES, Pastor.

**SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH**—Fourteenth Street, between Cedar and Walnut. The only Baptist church recognized by the Association.

Services, Sabbath, 11 a.m. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. REV. JACOB BRADLEY, Elder.

## SECRET ORDERS.

**THE MASONS.**

**AIRY COMANERY.** No. 13—First and Third Saturdays in each month.

**CAIRO COUNCIL.** No. 24—Regular Conventions at Masonic Hall, the second Friday in each month.

**CAIRO CHAPTER.** No. 71—Regular Conventions at Masonic Hall, on the third Friday in each month.

**CAIRO LODGE.** No. 237 F. & A. M.—Regular Communications at Masonic Hall, the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

**THE ODD-FELLOWS.**

**ALEXANDER LODGE.** No. 225—Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Arter's building, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

## STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John M. Palmer.

Lieutenant Governor—John Dougherty.

Secretary of State—William H. Russell.

Auditor of State—C. E. Lippincott.

State Treasurer—E. N. Bates.

Supt. Public Instruction—Newton Bateman.

**CONGRESSMEN.**

Senators—Lynan Trumbull and John A. Logan.

Representatives for the State at Large—S. L. Beveridge.

Representative Thirteenth District—John M. Greb.

## MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senators, First District—T. A. Holcomb.

and Union, and S. K. Gibson, of Gallatin.

Representative, First District—H. Watson Webb.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

**CLERK OF COURT.**

Judge—R. S. Yeocum.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. F. McCartney, of Massac.

Sheriff—A. H. Irvin.

Wm. Martin—Assessor and Treasurer.

**COUNTY COURT.**

Judge—J. F. Brum.

Associates—J. E. McCrite and S. Marchall.

Clerk—Jacob G. Lynch.

Coroner—John H. Gossman.

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Mayor—John M. Landen.

Treasurer—R. A. Cunningham.

Comptroller—E. A. Burnett.

Clerk—Michael Howley.

Marshal—Andrew Cain.

Attorney—F. J. Wood.

Police Magistrate—F. Bross and B. Shanley.

Chief of Police—L. H. Myers.

**RELIEF COUNCIL.**

Mayor—John M. Landen.

First Ward—P. G. Schull.

Second Ward—C. C. Woodward.

Third Ward—Jno. Wood.

Fourth Ward—S. Staats Taylor.

City at Large—W. P. Halliday and D. Hurd.

## PHYSICIANS.

**R. S. BRIGHAM, M. D.,**

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office, 136 Commercial avenue. Residence on Tenth street, three doors west of C. R. Woodward. 10-25-2m.

**DR. C. C. TABER,**

Will resume the practice of his profession with especial reference to the electric treatment of diseases in all the new and improved methods of application.

All cases of venereal complaints a lady will be in attendance.

Office, 128 Commercial avenue, up stairs.

**WILLIAM K. SMITH, M. D.,**

Residence—No. 31 Thirteenth street, between Washington avenue and Walnut street. Office—128 Commercial avenue, up stairs.

**C. W. DUNNING, M. D.,**

Residence—corner Ninth and Walnut sts. Office—corner Sixth street and Ohio levee. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

**H. WARDNER, M. D.,**

Residence—corner Ninth street and Washington avenue, near court house. Office—corner Art's Grocery Store, Office hours from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

**DR. R. BLUM,**

Surgeon and Mechanical.

**DENTIST!**

Office, Commercial Avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### REFINING OF SUGAR.

Sugar is an article of such general consumption, that every one is more or less familiar with its uses. Comparatively few of our readers, however, are well versed in the history of its production, and fewer still have particular information relative to the processes it goes through in refining, the better to fit it for use.

The latter class is the one to be more especially interested in the engraving upon the following page, illustrating an apparatus for use in a specific part of the process of refining; viz., for drying or hardening the sugar crystal when it is desired to produce it in the condition called granulated sugar.

As any matter relating to the subject or the article itself, in any state of its production, should be interesting, we propose to preface its description with a few general remarks on the history of the production of raw or commercial sugar, such as is mostly imported into this country. Such sugar is produced wholly from the sugar-cane grown within the limits of the tropical latitudes; and the nearer the equator, all other conditions being equal, the better is the sugar. Our supplies of raw sugar are brought chiefly from the West Indies, a considerable portion from Java and Manila in the East Indies, and the remainder mostly from several parts of South America.

There is a considerable amount of sugar produced in the Gulf States of this country, principally Louisiana and Texas; but its quality varies somewhat from that imported, and finds a market chiefly in the Western States.

It may not be necessary to explain the cause, but it seems to be the fact, that all the improvements made to facilitate production of raw sugar have been to increase quantity, which tends to depreciate quality in almost equal ratio. The consequence is, therefore, that no raw sugar is fit for domestic uses, and the business of refining it is absolutely necessary; while, for all other uses, a gain is made by substituting the refined where formerly some kinds of raw or partly refined sugar had to be used, as no other could be obtained in sufficient quantities.

There are some semi-refined or clarified sugars imported, and it is this description which is chiefly produced in our Southern States; but the processes it goes through, being less perfect than those used in the Northern States, do not result in the production of an article equal in quality to that generally turned out by our refineries in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The semi-refined or clarified sugars so called, whether imported or of home production, are not so good for any purpose as the regular refined sugar, because they are clarified and bleached by a chemical process which is not so effectual as the method of clarification and decolorization practised by the refiners.

Sugar is a crystallizable substance; hence, when pure, it will form in regular, well-defined crystals, and, being perfectly soluble, will readily dissolve in almost any proportional quantity of water, and make a perfectly clear solution, leaving no sediment; therefore the admixture of any foreign substance cannot be made without being readily detected. There is no useful article the production of which offers less opportunity for adulteration than refined sugar.

After the raw sugar has been properly clarified and decolorized, which is done while in a liquid state, it passes into an apparatus where it is boiled under a vacuum until granulation or crystallization has been sufficiently effected. It is then purged of its liquor of crystallization, and passes thence through this drying-apparatus, from which it comes out in the form of those beautiful hard white grains so familiarly known as granulated sugar.

### EVERGREENS.

By evergreens is commonly understood the family of coniferous trees, because, in northern latitudes, there are the only trees which retain their foliage throughout the year. The deciduous trees give us shade and shelter during the summer, but in our prairie regions, during the coldest half of the year, these trees are leafless and afford only partial protection from the fierce blasts of winter. This consideration alone should recommend the cultivation of evergreens to every dweller upon prairie-land, for not only is the personal comfort of man and beast concerned, but also practical economy, as it is well understood by intelligent farmers that the abstraction of animal heat by cold winds must be counterbalanced by an increased supply of food. But the fact that these coniferous trees furnish our most valuable building material, that our native supply of them is rapidly disappearing, and the market value advancing, affords strong and urgent argument for the attention of tree-growers.

The white, Austrian, and the Scotch pines are considered the best for general cultivation. Mr. Bryant says of the white pine, "No one of our native forest trees is more generally useful and no one better merits careful preservation and extensive culture. As an ornamental tree, it is surpassed by few, if any, of the genus. Its foliage is soft, its hue agreeable, and the whole appearance of the tree graceful."

The Scotch pine is one of the most rapidly growing species, and succeeds in very variable soils, being perfectly hardy, even in the most northern parts of our country. It bears transplanting with more facility, perhaps, than any other species. Its thick, dense foliage adapts it well for screens or belts for the protection of orchards. On account of its rapid growth, its valuable wood for building, and its utility in

resists the most violent winds and does not suffer under the heavy accumulations of sleet and ice, which sometimes greatly injure more slender species. It has been extensively planted for ornamentation, and although rigid and ungraceful in habit, its dense and dark foliage in winter renders it very pleasant to look upon.

The white and black spruce, the Norway spruce, and the hemlock, or hemlock-spruce, are the most important species of this genus. (*Abies*.) The Norway spruce in particular has been highly recommended by several western horticultural societies as the most suitable tree for belts for the protection of orchards. It is perfectly hardy, bears transplanting, is vigorous in growth, and adapted to all common soils.

The white and the black spruces are among the most valuable ornamental evergreens, and their presence in the vicinity of the farm-house or dwelling is at once an evidence of taste, and materially, not only to the market value of a place, but presents agreeable objects for the eye, and relieves the dreariness of the winter landscape.

Among ornamental evergreens perhaps none is more deserving of a place than the hemlock. Its delicate light-green and silvery foliage and slender, drooping, graceful branches form a pleasing contrast with the stiffer and more rigid pines and spruces. Perhaps on account of its commonness in the Northern and Eastern States, it has been neglected as an ornamental tree.

Mr. Mehan says of it that "it would be no exaggeration to pronounce it the most beautiful evergreen in cultivation." It has been recommended as a screen, or ornamental hedge, but for this purpose there is probably no evergreen equal to the arbor vitae. This bears close planting, may be commuted into any desired shape, and forms a dense, compact wall of the deepest green. The Siberian and Chinese arbor vitas are considerably cultivated, and may perhaps suit some localities better than the American.

### EARLY FEMALE PRINTERS IN AMERICA.

Although not earliest in time, Mrs. Margaret Draper may well claim precedence in mention on account of her connection with the first newspaper in the United States.

The Boston 'News-Letter' passed from the worthy and manly direction of Bartholomew Green, at his death, into the hands of his son-in-law, John Draper, and thence in lineal succession to his son Richard. Richard Draper was the staunchest of Tories, and heartily advocated in his paper all the incidental consequences of the British rule. He was in partnership with John Boyle at the time of his death in 1774, and the partnership was continued with the widow, Margaret Draper. Coming events were casting their shadows before—at least to the eyes of John Boyle; and he dissolved the connection, leaving Mrs. Draper to struggle under her oppressive and unwelcome burden.

A young Bostonian, named John Howe, was, however, ready to be as rapidly Tory as the emergency required, and under his management the journal continued to be the only paper published in Boston during the siege. The old age of the 'News-Letter' was not venerable; in its seventy-second year it could not recognize the new light kindled on Bunker Hill, and ignominiously closed its long career with the departure of Margaret Draper and John Howe, under the protection of the British soldiery. Howe received the wages of his services in the post of government printer at Halifax, and Mrs. Draper found a final shelter in England, where she lived for a quarter of a century as a monument of Tory fidelity on a pension from the British government.

The 'American Weekly Mercury,' of Philadelphia, and the 'Gazette,' must divide the honors of the second place in the annals of American journalism, being both begun in December, 1719. The 'Mercury,' the first paper in the Middle States, was successfully supported by its founder, Andrew Bradford, until his death in 1742. His widow, Cornelia Bradford, assumed the entire control for some months; she then entered, for a short period, into partnership with Isaiah Warner, but afterwards resumed the sole responsibility of the journal, supporting it for some years with ability.

The first woman directly mentioned as personally engaged in printing in the United States, is Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Green, the second. John Dutton, the English traveller, in his 'Life and Errors,' gives an exquisite and elaborate description of his character and conduct as a model woman, wife and mother, and as part of the eulogium says that "she labored in her husband's office with a skill as if she had never been in a kitchen, while she worked in her house as if she had never been out of it."

In the same great typographical family of the Greens, Jonas became State printer for Maryland in 1740. He married a Hollandish immigrant, and upon his death, in 1767, she assumed his business as printer as well as the conduct of his newspaper, the 'Maryland Gazette.' Soon afterwards she admitted her son William as partner, with the firm name of Anne Catherine Green & Son. William died in a short time, and she continued her labors alone until her death in 1785, leaving the office to her sons, Frederick and Samuel Green.

The family of Franklin also contained at least three female composers, the best known being Anne, the widow of James Franklin. After his unfortunate experience with the 'Courant,' James Franklin abandoned Boston, and became State printer at Newport, Rhode Island. He died there in 1785, and his office was continued to

1754, became a partner. They established the Newport 'Mercury' in 1758, and the mother still continued it after the death of James in 1762. She afterwards formed a partnership with Samuel Hall, under the name of Franklin & Hall, thus, by a curious coincidence, repeating the title of the firm of which her brother-in-law, Benjamin, was a member in Philadelphia. Mrs. Anne Franklin died in 1863, at the age of sixty-three, having just printed a folio edition of the laws of the state.

Mrs. Sarah Goddard and her daughter were also widely known in the profession. The mother was a member of the Uppike family of Rhode Island, and received a remarkably thorough education. She married a physician named Goddard, who died in a few years; and under her direction her son William was trained as a printer. He became the first printer in Providence, Rhode Island, and established in 1762, the Providence 'Gazette' and 'Country Journal.' His mother became his partner, under the firm name of Sarah and William Goddard, and the entire business devolved upon her when her son removed to Philadelphia. She afterwards became associated with John Carter in the firm of Goddard & Co., and successfully pursued her avocation until 1769, shortly before her death.

William Goddard subsequently established himself in Baltimore, publishing the Maryland 'Journal,' and officiating as postmaster. Benjamin Franklin appointed him as a surveyor of post-roads and controller of post-offices, and in order to devote himself to this important service, he relinquished his business into the hands of his master, Mary Katherine Goddard, who conducted the 'Journal' in her own name, from 1775 to 1784.

Miss Jane Aitken, of Philadelphia, deserves special and honorable mention for the fine character and excellent typographical execution of her publications. Her father was a printer of celebrity, especially known for publishing the Bible in Philadelphia in 1728; the business descended to her, and she sustained it most creditably for many years.

The calamities which attended the introduction of printing into South Carolina, forced the wives and widows of the unfortunate typographers into unexpected publicity. Between 1730 and 1733 two printers had died, and their place was supplied by a third, Lewis Timothy. He was a French Protestant refugee, who had learned to print in Holland, and afterwards found employment in Franklin's printing office in Philadelphia, where he also officiated as first custodian of the Philadelphia Library. Anglophizing his name of Louis Timothee into plain Lewis Timothy, he, undeterred by the sad fate of his predecessors, established himself in Charleston, where he also died in a very short time. His widow, Elizabeth Timothy, by her own exertions maintained the office through the minority of her child, and upon reaching his majority relinquished it to her son Peter. This typographer enthusiastically adopted the cause of the Colonies; was taken prisoner in Charleston by the British, and was drowned at sea on his passage home, after being exchanged. Ann Timothy, his widow, under the pressure of necessity, revived the 'Gazette,' a paper formerly established by the father of her husband, and obtained the position of State printer, a station which she held until death in 1792.

Charles Crouch, a native of Charleston, opened an office in that city in 1765, and devoted his paper to the opposition of the Stamp Act. Just at the commencement of hostilities he was drowned while on his way to New York. His widow, Mary Crouch, born in Providence, Rhode Island, immediately assumed the conduct of his press, and succeeded in escaping with all the material of the office just as Charleston fell into the hands of the British. Mrs. Crouch carried her press and types to Salem, Massachusetts, where she published a paper in January, 1781, called the Salem 'Gazette' and General 'Advertiser'; she soon afterwards sold her office and retired to Providence, her birthplace.

The list of early female printers might readily be lengthened by the names of those widows who were compelled by circumstances to assume the business as the only means of supporting their families, without making any endeavor to achieve a distinguished position among the craft. Among these was Joanna Perry, of Boston, who directed her husband's office for several years subsequent to his death. Clementina Rind also succeeded her husband for several years as printer of the 'Virginia Gazette.' In New York, Elizabeth Holt and Ann Greenleaf each conducted journals for a few years after the decease of their husbands; and Catherine Zenger, the widow of the celebrated John Peter Zenger, supported his printing office and the New York 'Weekly Journal.' Her son, during the period, completed his apprenticeship under her direction, and she resigned in his favor, opening on her own account a house for the sale of pamphlets and stationery. [Printer's Circular.]

### INDIA-RUBBER.

The belt of land around the globe, 500 miles north and 500 miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum of India-rubber. They can be tapped, it is stated, for twenty successive seasons without injury; and they stand so close that one man can gather the sap of eighty in a day, each tree yielding, on an average, 8 table-spoonfuls a day. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country a mile long by eight wide. There are in Europe and America more than 150 manufacturing of India-rubber articles, employing 500

### SINGING MICE.

Singing birds and noisy insects are quite familiar objects, but musical quadrupeds are an anomaly. Horses and several species of serpents evidently receive pleasure from sweet sounds. Anatomists ascertained long ago that when that division of the internal ear technically called *cochlea* existed, which is fully developed in man, a marked susceptibility to musical impressions existed. Where a choical spiral appears, even in an elementary form, it pre-supposes a corresponding organization of the brain. It is a law in organic life that the special organs of sense bear a definite relation to the nervous system, the great controlling organ of the whole being within the skull. It seems that the larger the surface over which the acoustic nerve is expanded, the greater the musical capacity in birds. In very distinguished musical characters the power is in their brain, the ear being simply an instrument through which the mind maintains a relation with the air, by which vibrations are transmitted to the apparatus within.

Musical mice do not sing by a current of air passing through the larynx or musical box—that prominent protuberance in the upper part of their throat. On the contrary, an equivalent for vocal cords are vibrating folds of the skin just at the outlet of each nostril. By forcing air with a little extra force, entirely depending on the will of the mouse, such is the tension of those valvular folds, a shrill note is produced. The performer varies the tone from a grave to an acute sound at will. There is a curious resemblance to the varying harmony of the Eolian harp, and the songster is undisturbed when a concert has been fairly commenced. When caged and the performing prisoners become familiar with the surroundings, they will sometimes sing with the ardor of a veteran canary.

Singing mice are not very common. Usually, they are found in a range of country between the 42nd and 50th degrees of latitude north. Houses have been superstitiously supposed to be haunted by ghosts of murdered ladies, who thus announced themselves by a soft wail between ceilings, under the hearth, in cellar walls, chamber closets, or a dismal garret, the terror of chambermaids and all heroic servants. The mechanism by which the singing is accomplished is thought to bear some analogy to that by which a cat purrs. Both, when in operation, indicate a quiet, pleasant state of feeling on the part of the individual. Possessing this rare musical talent, which is an elevation above ordinary mice, the singers are quite as prone to mischievous nibbling depredations as their less accomplished relatives with long tails.

### PRICES AND STYLE OF FURS.

Serviceable and handsome furs have come within the reach of moderate purses, owing, perhaps, to the ingenuity displayed by furriers in the adaptation of skins formerly unheard of.

Seal-skin sets of a fine quality are to be had very low. These look well with walking dresses, soften the complexion, and last, though not least, do not attract moths.

They are preferable to the coarse qualities of mink, which wear lighter, and are hard to protect. The fur known as the Alaska sable is somewhat lower in price than seal-skin. It has a very rich effect and is preferred by many.

The price of Russian sable puts it beyond general reach, a muff and boa costing from \$150 to \$800.

Ermine has decreased in price. This is the most becoming of all furs, but it is reserved for carriage dress and evening wear.

For use no fur excels the black Astrachan, and the price is very moderate. In this climate such a set is very desirable. Thus muffled one can face all weather, as rain does not hurt the fur.

Trimming furs are sold by the yard, and are very effective on the velvet overdresses and sacques. It is allowable to put them on heavy woolen stuffs, but they should be chosen with care as to color. A black velvet polonaise, trimmed with sable, is a beautiful winter garment, and is not in danger of growing common. The variety of furs for children is very large this season. Whole sets, sacque, muff and turban, are very much worn. Whether or not this style of clothing is healthy, is a question for physicians to answer. There is certainly ground for debate.

These sets come in ermine, French ermine, Iceland lamb, Persian lamb and squirrel.

The putting away of furs, after the season, is an important matter. According to fur dealers camphor should not be used. The furs should be hung in the air for several days, beaten thoroughly with a light switch, rolled in brown paper, put in boxes, and placed in a dry closet. At intervals, through the summer, it is well to take them out, and examine and air them. This is all that is necessary for their preservation from moths.

### TELEGRAPHING BY SOUND THROUGH WATER.

In 1828 Sturm and Colladon made a series of experiments at Lake Geneva, Switzerland, to determine the rate of transmission of sound through water. The sounds were produced by striking a bell suspended from a boat at a suitable depth in the water, while the observers were stationed in another boat at a distance and received the sonorous impressions through a long metallic tube, the lower end of which was closed by a membrane and immersed at a considerable depth in the water. In these experiments the bell weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds and the sound was heard at a distance of about 14,000 yards.

the following results: The experiments were conducted as in the former instance and made in the River Seine. Two bells were employed, one of about eighty pounds and the other of seven hundred pounds weight. In the case of the first the sound was transmitted to a distance of about 1,800 yards, while in the case of the second or larger bell only to 1,500 yards. There was therefore no advantage gained by the increase in the size of the bell—in fact there was a loss. The great diminution in the distance to which the sound was conveyed in his experiments is accredited by M. Lucas to want of depth in the waters of the Seine as compared with those of Lake Geneva.—[Nature and Science; Scribner's for December.]

### A GOOD WORD FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The stand which the president has taken against the Ring politicians in Pennsylvania, in his determination to enforce the civil-service rules, meets with the approbation of the better men of all parties, and many Democrats who opposed General Grant's re-election are free to commend his action. The Boston 'Post,' one of the strongest Democratic journals in the country, says:

"Coming directly after his re-election, for which President Grant is reminded that he is the special debtor to Pennsylvania, this reported attitude is quite as commendable as it is remarkable. It is an excellent resolution for an administration to start off on, provided it is kept up to the end. The promotion of trusty and capable subordinates is the very secret of securing faithful service. There is an element of trustworthiness in public office, on that basis, which will have an immediate effect, if not immediately visible, on the character of the public service. There is a widely prevalent opinion that it is time the public business of the country was transacted on some basis besides a party basis. As there are no politics whatever in the service, it is becoming more and more conclusive that there should be no politics in the considerations that govern appointment and promotion. This broader and juster sentiment must begin at some time, and what better than at the opening of a new administration, which cannot plead the poor excuse that it has not everything in its hands. The country, regardless of party, will enthusiastically co-operate with the president in his endeavors to bring over the civil service to a better basis; and if this vigorous declension of the officious intermeddling of the Cameron clan is an honest beginning on his part, he may count on a popular support in that matter without the slightest visible tinge of partisan feeling."

AN AWFUL LONESOME MAN IN CALIFORNIA.

In the shanty which, in California's early days did duty as office for the banking postal, and express business of Wells, Fargo & Co., in Maryville, there sat, one Saturday evening, a misanthropic and dejected looking individual, whose long and unkempt hair and beard, cowhide boots and rough dress bespoke the miner. For over an hour he sat there the picture of despair, with not a word or a look for any one present. Miners came, left their "dust," took their coin in return, and exchanged greeting with all present, save the one morose man whose apathy nothing, it seemed, could disturb. Finally there entered a young man with a beaming face, who, after completing his business at the counter, turned to the agent in charge and remarked that of the previous Saturday he had some dealings with the bank, and thought that some mistake had been made in his account.

"Guess not," said the agent. "Our cash was all right, and I reckon we keep our books pretty straight." But upon the request of the miner that the account should be examined, the account was looked at, and it was found that through a clerical error the miner had been paid just \$50 too much.

"That's just what I make it," said the latter, "and here's your money." With this he threw down the gold, and received the thanks of the agent.

While this conversation was in progress, the misanthropic miner had preserved his look of utter indifference; but, when he saw the money actually returned, his face brightened up, he rose slowly, walked toward the honest miner with slow and solemn step, and said:

"Young man, don't you feel awful lonesome in this country?"

### MYSTERY OF AMERICAN WINTER STORMS.—AN ATMOSPHERIC WAVE.

A telegram from Washington announces that the